

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1848.

Messrs. Hammons, of Maine: J. H. Johnson

Thurston, of Rhode Island; Collins, Jen-  
S. Lawrence, and Starkweather, of New  
Wilmot, of Pennsylvania; Cummins,  
Fries, and Lahm, of Ohio; St. John,  
McCallister, and G. J. G.

McClennan, and C. L. Stuart, of Michigan; Wendell Phillips, of Illinois; and William L. Chapin, of Iowa—twenty-seven votes in favor of Freedom, with one vote (Harrison, of Delaware) from a nominal Free State, while the united South cast seventy-one votes in favor of Slavery.

Nothing but the great Hale storm in Hampshire, and the pending election there, brought the Locofoco members from that and the two who were elected from disordering on that State.

seems to us that the *Tribune* is rather too ready to give up. Doubtless, it would be a great moderation to politicians, could the People be persuaded that there was no longer ground for it. The natural result would be, the withdrawal of the question from politics, and the selection of candidates for the Presidency without regard to party.

ference to it. We do not charge the Tri-  
with being influenced by such considera-  
but its desponding tone must encourage  
who are.

er, we assert that the question has not been  
d. The vote on Mr. Putnam's resolutions  
not a test vote. Some voted to lay them on  
table, who are pledged to sustain the Anti-

Mr. Tribune; the battle is yet to be fought.

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**TY GIVING WAY—THE PEOPLE COM-  
ING UP.**

*From the Cleveland True Democrat.*

the 3d instant, a Wilmot Proviso meeting held in Sandusky city, without regard to committee, consisting of A. W. Hendry, M. Bell, W. S. Mills, R. J. Jennings, represented all the different political parties, was added to prepare resolutions; and, in their absence, the meeting was addressed by S. F. Taylor, Milan, and E. M. Stone, of Norwalk.

*Resolved*, That the principle of keeping free  
 ee, is one that should receive the support  
 ry man in the free States, without regard  
 ty—it being above and beyond all party  
 lerations. The slaveholders of the South  
 unite, regardless of party, upon this ques-  
 tion and the only course left for us is to tamely  
 let to their dictation, or adopt a course simi-

Resolved, That we permit no party tram-  
 -mel to prevent the free and full expression of  
 -opinion, on the subject of the extension of slave-  
 -ry over territory now ours; and that, as free  
 -soil and a free Government, we make

*Resolved,* That while the North have acknowledged the evil, and done it away, the South grasped it with a giant's hand, though enlightened statesmen have proclaimed that slavery was an evil, a curse, a blighting curse.

high years of experience have taught the lessons, and developed all the pernicious consequences of the system, yet, in the face of the North have done, disregarding the additions of her own great men, and refusing to be deterred by the pernicious consequences of a system fraught with vice and unnumbered evils to humanity, it is now asked of a civilized, enlightened Christian nation, to extend the institution slavery over territory now free.

*Resolved*, That, upon the subject of the Wil-  
Proviso, the North will, ere long, hold but  
opinion; and we now declare it the sentiment  
every man north of Mason and Dixon's line, un-  
t by party influence or unprejudiced  
zeal; and, upon this subject of national in-  
t, the chains of party have been broken;  
fettered partisan, loosed from his chains, has  
and the accents of "free territory—now and

we see that the Sandusky Clarion is not pleased with this movement. It is, however, but the beginning of similar meetings, to be held all over the Reserve.

We hope so—and not only on the Reserve, but over the country. Let the People rally with respect to party—let them break all shackles, North and South, and take their stand against

nefarious attempt to propagate slavery. We North and South, because the friends of free and human rights are not confined to any one. There are thousands in the South who would exult, were the Slave Power to fail in this, most, most desperate attempt.

The *Sandusky Clarion*, which we have always regarded as a fair, reasonable, freedom-loving pa-

is pursuing a strange course in relation to the new movement of the People, without discussion of party. It says: We have complied with the request of the meeting in publishing all that is of any consequence in its proceedings. The principle of the resolutions we approve; but we apprehend there is a good deal of difference of *opinion*, and that there will be more difference of *action*, in regard

the Wilnot Proviso, than they suppose, 'north of Mason and Dixon's line.' We would hope, at the meeting, that all men in the free States would unite in opposing the extension of slavery, we know they will not. Judging from past experience, we feel assured that there were men at the meeting who passed these resolutions, before six months shall have passed away, be found supporting men who are deadly hostile to them, and that they will not stand by the

We once had some experience of a union ting here on a similar occasion, to prevent the exaction of Texas.<sup>27</sup>

is the *Clarion* afraid that the Whig party will injured? Is this tone of distrust, despair, annihilation, calculated to promote union for the

If the freemen of the country fail to unite against the extension of slavery, one reason will be that there are so many papers like the *Clarion*, which keep alive party jealousies and divisions, and dissipate effort by the cry, that nothing can be accomplished.

What we said above of the sentiments of thousands in the Southern States, receives confirmation in a letter from the well-informed Washington correspondent of the *Boston Whig*, who writes:

Southern Whigs have, since the commencement of the war, opposed it on the ground that acquisition of territory would tend to separate

North and South, politically. They have  
to their constituents so upon the stump. And  
since this territory has been thrust upon us,  
they will be greatly disappointed if Northern  
policy do not make the extension of slavery the  
great and only issue in the approaching canvass.  
Give you the feeling here, among some of their  
able Representatives: In conversation with  
a member from Virginia, since the ratification  
of the Treaty, I asked him what effect it would have

on the Whig party, North and South. He thought that the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso, the great issue, was inevitable; and he would hesitate to take sides with the North, although the majority of his Southern Whig friends might, in such a position, be arrayed just him.

This gentleman is a slaveholder, but he openly declares that the system is a curse to the South. He says that any man can take his slaves, if he

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]







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